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Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

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July 13. 1m-52

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Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

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Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

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Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

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August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

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MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.

Sept. 11, 1865. tfd93

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J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleganey and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do, Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me, this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

dtf93

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.

tfd86

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

ON THURSDAY for the first time since the beginning of the work of reconstruction, the people of this State are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, and in view of the importance of the issues involved, it is highly necessary for every voter to consider well the different questions at stake, so that they can approach the polls with every point well considered. The most important consideration is whether or no we shall sustain President Johnson in his reconstruction policy, which is opposed, in fact, by the radicals of the North as well as in spirit by the radicals of the South. Radicalism is dangerous to our prosperity and if we follow in the paths of men of extreme views we will retard the action of the President and our Governor, and delay the restoration of civil law to this State. Dr. I. W. Jones, is the candidate of the Radicals; if the set of broken down and *effete* politicians who nominated him in their secret caucus, could be designated by the name of any party.

The Raleigh *Standard*, of the 16th, says on this subject:

"We are all now called on to vote for members of a Convention to take North Carolina back into the Union in accordance with the policy adopted by President Johnson. If we get back into the Union, it will be by the means and terms laid down by him, and when we are restored to equality in the national government we shall live under his administration. His policy has been such as to prove that he is a national conservative President, and is a good friend to the South.

There is a fanatical party at the North opposed to him because he has tendered such kind and liberal terms to the South. That party is anxious that North Carolina should be kept under military rule until she agrees to let negroes vote and be witnesses.

Therefore no man should be voted for who is not a true and honest friend to President Johnson, and determined to give his administration a zealous and hearty support. Because whoever oppose him is giving aid and support to the fanatics, and is giving the power and weight of his influence to keep us under military rule and to deprive us of all our rights under the constitution of the United States. Therefore it is important that no man be voted for who is not a true friend to the administration of President Johnson."

There are other reasons besides that of his being a candidate of the extremists, why Dr. Jones should not be supported by the people of Rowan.

What has been in his past to secure their confidence or their support. During the late bloody struggle in which the people were earnestly, though unhappily engaged, what was the true position of Dr. Jones? He claims that throughout he was an honest, consistent, Union man. This only virtue, that in his canvass so far, he has laid claim to, is dissipated at once by the fact substantiated by undoubted testimony, that in 1861 when the oriflamme of revolution was first unfurled to the breeze, before even, it had been baptized by the blood of its unfortunate followers, Dr. Jones, made application for a commission as Surgeon in the Southern army. Failing in that, he applied further for the commission of Captain, animated as he expressed himself at that time, simply by a desire to serve his country in the hour of her need. Failing in this, he turned upon the *banner* under which he had made fruitless efforts to enlist, and endeavored to establish himself upon a pedestal of Unionism, which, however, at the mere examination of his record, crumbles into fragments and throws him into the dust.

Furthermore, when a citizen of this county, honored and respected by all the good and virtuous of the land, took occasion on the day of the drafting in 1862, to differ with him in some sentiments he had uttered, he demanded (by letter) in an indignant manner, if that citizen "dare impeach his loyalty to the South!" So this only virtue of consistency, which he claims, is worse than nothing, and as we can substantiate the facts we have above uttered, Dr. Jones is without one single claim to your suffrages.

Supported and foisted upon the people of Rowan, by a secret conclave of disappointed and mongrel politicians, we cannot understand how, in the open light of day, he dare meet before the people his honest, fair-minded, and consistent opponent—shame, blistering shame upon our country, if they should elect this man as their representative. They may not know or feel it now; but the time will come before the session of the Convention is closed, if he be our representative there, when every fair-minded, high-toned and elevated spirit in Rowan, will seek to hide the humiliation of his misrepresentation of their views.

For the Convention.

Attention is called to a card in another column in this paper, nominating Hon. Nat. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for the Convention.

Outrage.

We are sorry to learn that some counties in the State are characterised as disorderly, and are taking advantage of the military and civil law and committing all sorts of outrages. The Statesville American, a journal whose statements are generally well authenticated, says:

"If reports be true, affairs in Wilkes county, are but little better than they are in East Tennessee. The returned "deserters" and Kirk's men, are said to be lawless and committing murders, robberies and other outrages upon the persons and property of the citizens, especially those who aided in anywise the war, in person or property.

The same paper says:

We learn from a gentleman from Randolph county, that at a sale of property at Mrs. Foust's, Reed Creek P. O., in that county, a party of "deserters" in time of the war, beat and drove off all the men who were present that were known to have possessed Southern sympathies. Much disturbance of this character exists in Randolph, and it is probable a force of United States troops will have to be sent there to keep order. Home Guards are reluctant to act.

We understand that the same state of affairs exists in adjoining counties, and the outrages daily occurring call loudly for the interference of the authorities.

THE PITTSBURG BORGIA.

The Pittsburg poisoning case is still enlarging. The bodies of Miss Buchanan and Mrs. Caruthers, who were supposed to have been poisoned by Mrs. Grinder, have been exhumed, and the contents of their stomachs analyzed. Poison was found in both, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their death by poison, administered by Mrs. Grinder, who has been committed to answer the charge of murder.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the woman is now suspected of having murdered several other persons. Among these is her own brother-in-law, a returned soldier, named Grinder, who died suddenly in her house, and whose body was interred near Leechburg, where his parents reside. A Mrs. Hancock, wife of a hack driver, is also supposed to have died from the effects of poison administered by this woman while acting the part of nurse in the family. The mother of Mrs. Hancock, an old lady named Carr, died after one day's illness, and as Mrs. Grinder had access to her at the time, there is no doubt that she caused her death.

It is also reported to the coroner that she poisoned two children in the Fifth Ward both of whom died. These were children of a German woman whom Mrs. Grinder visited, and it is said that after the children were buried Mrs. Grinder visited the house and succeeded in administering a dose of poison to the mother, from which, however, she recovered. A young girl, named Annie Gold, went to live with the fiend, and had not been there but a short time when she put poison in her coffee and almost killed her.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. E. Twombly, special agent of the Treasury Department, has just arrived in Washington from Augusta Ga., by the way of Savannah and New York, having in charge the one hundred thousand dollars, principally gold coin, captured from Jeff. Davis' train as it was passing through Georgia.—Captain J. D. Jones, of the Nineteenth United States infantry, and twelve picked men accompanied the treasurer to Washington, as guard.

The Spaniards have completely evacuated San Domingo and the revolution there is over.

One of the commitee appointed by the people of Richmond, Virginia, to invite President Johnson and his Cabinet to visit that city, reports that his reception by all these distinguished gentlemen was in the highest degree cordial and dignified. The President expressed his intention to visit both Virginia and North Carolina as soon as his official duties would permit.

A grandson of Lafayette has recently arrived in this country. On Monday night week he was present at a political meeting in Boston.

The Secretary of War orders that all the colored troops in the department of North-Carolina, raised in the Northern States, be mustered out of service.

The President on Thursday pardoned, I. W. Cuningham of Person, and Dr. J. Bellamy of New Hanover.

In Georgia the persons holding cotton, are sending it in to market.

A freight car loaded with twenty-six bales of cotton, this side of Littleton, on the R. & G. R. R, was burnt on the 15th. On the same day a negro man named Abram was killed by lightning on the evening of the 15th, at the Neuse river bridge on the railroad.

A new and more general amnesty proclamation, it is rumored, will soon be issued.

The Virginia Congressional elections take place on the 12th of October.

Charleston papers of the 9 inst. have been received. The Courier of Tuesday of last week announces a satisfactory interview at Columbia between Gen. Meade and Gilmore and Gov. Perry. The interview resulted in the partial restoration of civil power throughout the State by the full and complete establishment of the civil courts for the trial of all cases except those of persons of color. The latter are to continue for the presents under the cognizance of provost marshal's courts.

The civil courts are to be opened under the direction of the Governor, and civil and municipal officers are to be permitted to resume their official duties and discharge them without interruption.—General Meade expressed himself well pleased with the condition of affairs in South Carolina.

In the New York correspondence of a Western paper, an improbable story is told of a Boston merchant who visited one of the Broadway saloons, met a prettty waiter girl, married her, and paid $2,500 to induce her to return the certificate.

A drunken engineer on a train from Chattanooga to Nashville played such pranks with his engine that he killed and wounded several soldiers in the cars. He was shot at but unfortunately not killed.

The Vicksburg Journal says that on the 24th ult., Mr. William Make, of New Orleans, superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph, successfully laid a telegraph cable across the river about half a mile below the city. It is a piece of one formerly laid in the Red Sea.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writes that operations to erect fortifications at Quebec are to be pushed forward. At Point Levi four forts, each to hold 3,000 men, and ditches several miles long, are to be made.

Reports received at the Freedmen's Bureau show that most of the property held as abandoned at Harper's Ferry by the Government has been restored to its owners, and that applications have been made for the restoration of the remainder.

English sportsmen are beginning to name their race horses after the famous battle fields of our civil war. Among the names of favorites, we find those of Chattanooga, Richmond and Antietam.

M. F. Mury, the distinguished savan has been appointed by the Emperor Maximilian chief of the National Observatory at Mexico.

Recent letters from Rio Janeiro state that Professr Agassiz has had a continual ovation from the Emperor and influential men. He has made a vast collection of objects, and has left for the Amazon, where the Emperor has placed a steamer at his disposal. He has already, as he prophesied before leaving the United States, found traces of the glaciers in the neighborhood of Rio de Janerio.

A New York reporter now in New Orleans writes that the inhabitants there have a greater capacity for drinking whiskey and the like than any other people he has ever met; that, in fact, they give their whole attention to it.

Robert J. Walker has the English capitalists and excursionists in tow, showing them the sights. If they listen to him he will make them see sights before he gets through with them.

The Mobile News says the long drought that has prevailed in Alabama and Mississippi has greatly damaged and cut short the corn crop. The cotton has also suffered by mudding and the stunning of the growth of the stalk.

It is said that the colored people of Raleigh have invited Chief Justice Chase, Greely, Butler, Wilson Sumner, Stevens, Harlan and others to attend their Convention to be held in this City.

One of the best posted wine makers at Cleveland, Ohio, says that if for five years to come the people of this country plant vineyards as they have for five years past, there will be more wine and grapes in the United States than in Europe.

The ill-feeling at Knoxville, Tennessee, between the white and colored soldiers still continues, and several additional deaths are reported.

Forts Washita and Arbuckle, on the frontier, were burned recently by the Indians.

Governor Bramlette of Kentucky has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Fayette County, in that State, for interfering in the late election there.

Tragedy In A Railroad Car—A Madman Attempts to Commit Suicide.

The passengers on the mail train which left Boston on Tuesday night for this city were called upon to witness one of the most appalling horrors of railroad travel ever recorded in this country. A man named Peter Hamli, a passenger, and, as it proved, a frightful maniac, attempted to terminate his life by violence, and endangered the lives of various others who interpose to prevent the tragic deed.

It was about three o'clock A. M., as the black cloud of night were rolling off, that the man was observed by the dull lamplight to be sitting uneasily in his seat. With face buried in his hands he would groan deeply, as if in an unnatural sleep, then suddenly sit erect and stare boldly into vacancy, and finally languidly recline backwards, groaning and striking his forehead with his open palm as if in great misery.

There were some twenty passengers in the same car. All noticed the strange bearings of the apparently unhappy man, yet all refrained from intruding on his inner thoughts.

As the train neared Norwalk, however, the passenger suddenly stood up, took down his valise, extracting therefrom a razor, which he opened, displaying for a second its blade in the glare of the lamp. Then, with a flourish quick as lightning, he drew the blade twice across his throat, having exposed the part by casting back his head and whole frame, with a most piercing utterance of some exclamation utterly unintelligible, to the horror stricken passengers. In an instant the car was in the wildest confusion. Ladies were screaming and rushing wildly from the terrible spectacle. The unhappy man, still erect and the blood spurting out on the seats, looked with a weird but blank and stolid gaze on what passed. The conductor was summoned by the fleeing passengers who heeded not in their horror the grave danger that yawned beneath them, as they plunged across the space between the two cars, which were at the time rushing on in full speed.

The sight of the conductor entering on the space of which he had been sole occupant for these awful minutes seemed to irritate the gory maniac, who now plunged about in a manner to be dreaded by any human being. The conductor seeing he could now be of no possible use, and that the fury of the maniac intensified with every second of his presence, at once withdrew from the car, whose doors he locked.

In the meantime the now lone and hapless man became more violent than ever. He bounded and plunged wildly about in the fastened car, kicking the windows, smashing the lamps and gratings, frequently attempting to tear up the benches, and then, stopping for an instant, apparently from exhaustion, he would grasp at the escaping gushes of blood and slap his face with both hands. A more horrid appearance never did man or beast present.

When the cars stopped at the Norwalk station the officers set about opening the door, seeing which the maniac plunged head foremost through a win-

dow, carrying fragments of glass, with the frame on his shoulders, and apparently receiving a severe shock by the violent fall, which was one of several feet. Recovering himself, he attempted to escape, and ran swiftly, but some half dozen of the breakmen followed quickly with clubs and other weapons. The madman then turned upon them, casting stones, bricks, and in fact a perfect shower of all sorts of available missiles, appearing to possess superhuman power. The light of day being yet dim, the projectiles flew wide of the breakmen, and fortunately none were hurt.

About twenty minutes after the escape from the cars the poor maniac fell down in abject exhaustion.

The men upon running forward found him flat upon the ground, foaming from the mouth and surrounded with blood. The bleeding had been stopped by the cold air; but upon his being moved into the inside of the car it commenced afresh, whereupon Dr. Mussey, a Cincinnati physician, occupying a berth in the sleeping car, was called in, who stanched the bleeding by applying per sulphate of iron. The patient becoming uneasy and violent again, it was found necessary to post four men to hold him still on the berth till the arrival of the train in this city, about six o'clock yesterday morning.

From the depot he was conveyed upon a litter to Bellevue Hospital, where he was received without the usual queries regarding his surroundings, owing to the desperate nature of his case. He lay dull and lifeless, and did not speak for many minutes after arriving at the warden's quarters. It is said he wrote upon a card that he attempted death in that manner to avoid a more horrid one in pursuance of his philosophy. This is not certain, however.

At half past seven W. H. Birkhead, surgeon of the hospital was called upon. He had the patient conveyed to a proper ward, examined the wound, found he had used both a razor and a knife, and that all the small veins were cut, the gash being across the windpipe at the point known as adam's apple. None of the principal arteries, however, were cut, and Dr. Birkhead, not at all despairing of recovery, dressed the wounds, bringing the several parts together and inserting a few stitches. The outer wound however, is left still open, to enable the doctor to stanch a new hemorrhage should it set in. In two days it is intended to close the outer wound if all goes well.

It is miraculous that so much of life survives; but, as it is, though the case is serious, it is not believed to be the worst case that has been at the hospital treated successfully.

The wounded man on arriving at the hospital, asked for a priest. Father Hecker arrived and recognized an old friend, Mr. Hamill being a young priest from Newbury-port. His uncle is also a priest, and his father is a well to do business man. The family are respectable, and the poor stricken man, who is only ordained a short time being in the full vigor of youth, apparently twenty-eight years, was, in college and in the mission, considered an exemplary young man. Our reporter was kindly admitted to his couch. He is suffering much, breathing occasionly through the unclosed wound.

And sometimes casting a cold, clammy eye about the room. He did not *recognize* Father Hecker, and has only this evening spoken a few words. He told Dr. Birkhead that he wanted a drink, and was about to get well. He was evidently a man of intellect and personal accomplishments. He was about five feet eight inches in height, weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and was supposed to be on his way to Europe when assailed by the terrible malady. It was thought at one time that he was a graduate of Jordan College, and received orders from Bishop Huges. No domestic mystery or cloud appeared to have hung upon his career. His friends in Newburyport have been telegraphed.

N. Y. Herald.

FOR SALE

At Blackwood & Co's.

Auction room on the Forte, 21st Sept. one good Pianno

Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 1t-d

LOCAL.

The Discussion Yesterday.

The Court Room was filled yesterday, to listen to the argument between Ham. C. Jones, jr., and the secret caucus candidate, Dr. I. W. Jones. Dr. Jones opened in a speech of some length in which he made claim to his doubted virtue of consistency. During his argument, being called upon by Dr. Jones, Dr. Cole stated that there was a letter written by Dr. Jones, during the first draft, to a citizen here, in which he demanded in an indignant tone, if the said citizen: "*dare impeach his loyalty to the Southern Confederacy!*" The explanation by Dr. Jones of this, was most lame and impotent; and he convinced everybody of the fact that consistency, indeed, is not one of his virtues. Ham. Jones replied eloquently, powerfully and overwhelmingly, to the Doctor's lame defense; and the plaudits that rang through the Court Room showed at least that not only three-fourths of the citizens present, but that all the officers and soldiers of the U S. Army there, were in favor of the election of Col. Jones. The Doctor had the sympathy of but few men of the county, and they members of the secret caucus that first imposed his name upon the people. At the expiration of Col. Jones' speech, Mr. W. H. Bailey, asked of his friend, Col. Jones, an explanation, which was cordially and frankly given. Dr. Jones then replied. We lost the third of his argument, but believe that it was mostly an attack upon us. It was wound up by a story so vulgar in its character, that it stripped Dr. Jones at once of the classic garments in which he is daily wont to wrap himself. Col. Jones said two or three words only in reply, and with loud cheers for the honest, fair-minded, chivalrous young man the meeting dissolved. If this meeting be any indication, then the question of who shall be the delegates is solved.

Taking the Oath.

Those wishing to qualify, so as to be able to vote on Thursday next, should call at once at the store of Sprague & Brothers or Mr. A. J. Mock.

A Significant Fact.

That of the large number of officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army, present at the meeting yesterday, all were in favor of Ham. C. Jones, jr. He had their sympathy throughout his argument.

SALISBURY.

Salisbury will be true to her ancient renown. War may have impoverished, but it has not demoralized her—and she will cast a large vote on Thursday for Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, jr.

YOUR DUTY.

Your duty to your country is plain.—Take the oath—vote on Thursday and vote for Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, jr.

The Nation.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from J. R. Dennett, Esq., a correspondent of the New York *Nation*, whose letters we are satisfied will have the virtues that the other correspondents from this quarter to Northern journals generally lack—truth and fairness.

RAIN.

Rain, refreshing rain fell copiously yesterday. It was much needed and the hearts of the farmers were rejoiced thereat.

IMPORTANT ELECTION ORDER.

The following important order has been issued by Maj. Gen. Ruger commanding this department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

RALEIGH, N. C., September 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

An Election having been appointed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, to be held on the 21st day of September 1865, the following order in relation thereto is published for the government and information of all concerned.

I. On the day of such election, no officer or enlisted man will visit the polls, nor will permission to leave camp or station be given to officers or men, except in cases of necessity.

II. Officers having command of troops will at the request of the civil officers having charge of the elections, render all needful assistance for the preservation of order. If serious disturbance should anywhere occur at the polls such disturbance will be at once suppressed, and the guilty arrested even if such request be not made.

III. Any person guilty of attempting, by force, to prevent an orderly and quiet election, or interfering there with, will be punished with the severity due to acts in their nature essentially hostile to the Government, and to this end such person will be arrested by the nearest Military Commander, and all the facts in such case reported by him direct to these Headquarters, as well as to his immediate superior.

IV. Commanding officers of Districts, Regiments, Posts or separate Detachments will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

V. The foregoing order is not published under apprehension that the conduct of the troops would otherwise be improper, or that the election would not be orderly, but that the evil disposed, if such there be, may be forewarned and without excuse, and the election be beyond suspicion fair.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ruger.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official. Clinton A. Cilley,
Asst. Adj. General.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

STOLEN.

ON Sunday night from Providence Church a young mare, three years old, collar marks on her shoulders, a clay bank, about fifteen hands high, flax mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

P. TREXLER

Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 3t-d

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday 21 Sept. 1865, one fine double seated carriage by

BLAKWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Sept. 19, '65.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

200 BARRELS FLOUR just received and for Sale.

McCUBBINS, FOSTER CO.

Sept 19, '65. 3t-d

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

4td95

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS;
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following article which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Iris' Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron. Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

A GREAT NEW STORE!

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Ennis, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash price both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. dlm 88—wlm4-pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
AND
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1mod85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pdlmd-87

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HAINES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.
d1f81

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cup, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2:wd2w

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf